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Book Reviews

Phéniciens et Grecs en Italie d'après l'Odyssée. Étude géographique, historique et sociale. Par PHILIPPE CHAMPAULT. Paris: E. Leroux, 1906. Pp. 602. Fr. 6.

This book is an aftermath of M. Bérard's *Les Phéniciens et l'Odyssée* (2 vols., 4to, 1902-3). The argument is drawn from toponomy, historico-sociological data, and detailed topography. With Homeric antiquities the author concerns himself but little.

The plain IE scholar will be dazed at the facile identification of the Greek place-names with Semitic words, but may have a more open mind for some of the historical and sociological arguments advanced: e. g., the connection between the Euboeans and Phaeacians as agents for mining interests, as workers and traffickers in metals, etc., with their land and water routes. The Phaeacians, the author urges, lived somewhere about the Mare Tyrrhenum, an evident central *milieu* for the whole "episode" and for the adventures related to Alcinoos. He explains the enfranchisement of Mediterranean Colonial Dames like Arete and Nausicaa (and Dido), and more precarious ladies like Calypso and Circe, the Sirens and Scylla, as evidence of a matriarchal home rule developed in the long absences of the adventurous traders. On the dignity of woman's position throughout the Homeric world he does not generalize. The non-martial character of the Phaeacians on land is apparently explained by their "Pantoffel-regiment."

Some of the topographical details will be read with interest by those who believe in identifying Homeric sites. Dr. Dörpfeld (*Leukas*, p. 21) has shown—*pace* v. Wilamowitz—that to be "Homergläubig" is not necessarily "abergläubig." Homeric topography may become as scientific as paleontology, but Champault's elaborate seismological argument (e. g.) for Scheria-Ischia proves too much and these peninsulas with two harbors are characteristic of the coasts (without resorting to earthquake subsidence) from Cnidus and Lindus to Tarentum. Bérard probably misinterprets *Od.* vi. 263 ff. (see Perrin *ad loc.*), but his western Corfu peninsula would suit either interpretation (this Champault fails to point out), and his identifications on shore are less forced than those at Ischia. Champault, however, discredits the whole Corfu identification by urging, *inter alia*, that a north wind could not drive Odysseus on this southwestern exposure, though he fails in turn to make clear how Odysseus could be driven down the Tyrrhene Sea for two days by the north wind without passing west of Ischia. Champault's identifications (with B=Bérard's when different) are as follows: The Lotos Eaters=Cape Bon, Tunis (B=I. Jerba, Syrtis Minor); the Cyclopes=region near Cumae; Aeolus=Island of Aegades (B=Stromboli); Laestrygones=N. E. Sardinia (B=N. Sardinia); Circe's Island=I. Pianosa, off Elba (B=C. Circeo,

Latium, not an island); the Land of the Shades=N. W. Sardinia (B=L. Lucrinus); the Sirens=Licosa with Ischia della Chitarra, near Paestum (B=Galli Is.); the Wandering Island=Lipari Islands including Stromboli (B=Salina of the Lipari Islands); Charybdis and Scylla=near Straits of Messina; The Harbor of the Sun=near Taormina-Giardini (B=near Messina-Naxos); Calypso's Island=Rock of Gibraltar (B=Perijil Islands opposite Gibraltar); Scheria=Ischia (B=Corfu, *west*).

The identification with Ischia is the kernel of the book. The *Telemachy* is considered as a prelude to the Phaeacian "episode"—one of its main purposes is "une déclaration solennelle de vendetta" (p. 8). . . . "Héroïquement déclarée par un adolescent, la vendetta est héroïquement accomplie par un homme seul" (p. 10). On pp. 136-38 sixteen reasons (reducible to six) are given for Scheria=Ischia.

The events recorded in the *Odyssey* are referred to the twelfth century. The middle of the ninth century is indicated for (the) Homer (of the *Odyssey*), an Ionian of Asia Minor who visited the Mare Tyrrhenum.

Few readers will be convinced by either the method or the matter of the book, but there is much that is suggestive. We may at least be grateful for the author's (self-destructive) demonstration (cf. p. 547) of "le sans-gêne" of some traditional identifications—Scheria=Corfu amongst them. We may even awaken in less fretful humor from our miraculous sleep in the ship of Alcinoos to meet Dr. Dörpfeld at Leucas-Ithaca.

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T. Macci Plauti Mostellaria. Edited with notes Explanatory and Critical, by EDWARD A. SONNENSCHNEIN. Second edition. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1907. Pp. xxii+176. \$1.10.

This book has profited much by the twenty-two years that have elapsed between the first and second editions. The text has been thoroughly revised, the Introduction, aside from the metrical part, enlarged and partly rewritten, and the notes rearranged and greatly expanded. In this new form the volume should prove an even more useful edition than before.

The text, despite the introduction of some thirty new conjectures by the editor, is on the whole more conservative than before, having in many places, especially where the tradition rests upon the Palatine MSS alone, gone back to the formerly rejected manuscript reading. Its adherence to the tradition is not slavish, however, as the number of emendations recorded in the critical notes abundantly proves.

The explanatory notes, as well as the critical, now follow the text, instead of standing beneath it as in the former edition. The added matter consists largely of additional illustrative material in both Latin and English, together with much new and illuminating grammatical and exegetical comment. The